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MAIN STUMBLING-BLOCK TO DISARMAMENT REMOVED

Shantung Holds Centre Of China War Stage

Nanking, Dec. 4.
The Central News Agency from Tsinan said that the Communists, thrusting into south-west Shantung, captured Chuan-cheng, the ancient provincial capital south-west of Tsinan and also occupied Chinghsing, the old home of Confucius south-west of Chufu.

More than 30,000 Reds probed Government strongpoints on the outskirts of Taichuang in southern Shantung, the Ta Kung Pao said.

At Matsui, midway between Hotse and Tungming in western Shantung, more than 20,000 Reds were reforming for what the Ta Kung Pao said was an expected drive against the Government-held eastern section of the Lunghai railroad.

The newspaper quoted Chin Chansen, political committee man of the

LEWIS AND MINERS' UNION FINED

Washington, Dec. 4.
The Federal District Court today fined the United Mine-workers of America \$3,500,000 and Mr. John Lewis, President of the Union, \$10,000. The Union gave notice of appeal.

The case arose out of the United States Government's contention that he had no right to terminate the working contract reached between his union and the Government last May.

Communist Party in North Kiangsu, was instructing Red Army units to avoid a frontal war with the better equipped Nationalists. The source added that Chir told the Communists that the all-out Nationalist drive on Red positions in northern Kiangsu might force the Communists to retreat southward and possibly menace the national capital of Nanking.

Dairen Entry Held-Up
Nanking, Dec. 5.
An official Ministry spokesman said troops were awaiting the green light from the Foreign Ministry before entering Dairen. He said, "the occupation of Dairen has international implications, which must receive full consideration, therefore, the troops mopping Liaotung Peninsula have been given specific orders not to enter Dairen until the Foreign Ministry concludes negotiations now under way with Soviet leaders."

He said that Government forces will continue to observe the safety zone around Dairen regardless of military developments.

Manchurian reports said that the Communists are continuing to evacuate personnel and equipment from Dairen and government troops a few miles away.

BITTER FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GREECE

Athens, Dec. 4.
Vicious fighting has again broken out in the Mount Parnon district of the Peloponnese, according to press reports on Wednesday, which listed more than a score of gendarmes killed in an attack by 200 guerrillas at Palchori, about 45 miles north-east of Sparta.

The fighting at Palchori started at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the guerrillas attacking with machine-guns, grenades and mortars after occupying all the mountain passes to the village, the reports said.

Forty gendarmes resisted for six hours but had to admit defeat after all their ammunition had become exhausted.

Some, including a few wounded, escaped to Kosmas, 20 miles south and Leonidio, 10 miles south-east on the Gulf of Argolis across from the Greek naval base at Nauplion.

Press reports said that in Kozani in Western Macedonia, 12 soldiers, one officer and a civilian, were sentenced to death for subversive activity and mutiny, and another 22 soldiers were given life imprisonment for offences against the State.

In Vannilis, three guerrillas were executed after being found guilty of similar charges.

U. S. To Send Troops?
London, Dec. 4.
The Moscow circle to-day, quoting well-informed circles in Athens, said

MAJOR SWITCH IN RUSSIAN POLICY

WILL NOT INSIST ON A FIGHT ON ENFORCEMENT OF VETO IN UNO

NEW YORK, DEC. 4.
RUSSIA TO-DAY TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS THAT SHE WOULD NOT INSIST ON A FIGHT ON VETO ENFORCEMENT AND DISARMAMENT.

The action represented, firstly, a major switch in Soviet policy; secondly, removal of the main stumbling-block to a world disarmament pact; thirdly, a badly-needed shot in the arm for the United Nations.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, announced the change in policy to the Political and Security Committee after a two-day delay in the disarmament debate.

The Committee immediately named a sub-committee to write a resolution for the General Assembly. The resolution will call for a general reduction in arms and the outlawing of atomic weapons and other instruments for man's destruction.

The sub-committee consists of Great Britain, the United States, France, The Netherlands, Canada, India, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Panama, China, Norway, Poland, Mexico, Egypt, Brazil, Australia, Colombia, Belgium, Syria, Ukraine and Argentina.

Mr. Molotov said that Russia was prepared to accept the United States disarmament plan, subject to Soviet amendments.

"Any attempt to prevent control or inspection would be nothing but violation of the Security Council's decision. Talks about veto in connection with control and inspection is devoid of foundation," Mr. Molotov declared.

In announcing Russian support with reservations of the United States proposals, Mr. Molotov said the Soviet had found support to a varying degree in all the draft submitted to the Committee.

Draft Not Satisfactory
"It appears to us that the American draft is worthy of particular attention in this respect. But we cannot be satisfied with the draft in the form presented," he added.

"We consider it insufficiently clear and somewhat one-sided. We shall submit our amendments to this draft. We are prepared not to insist on the draft we have submitted and to express our willingness to take the American draft as the basis for future discussion."

The United States proposals regarding inspection should be amplified by the Soviet suggestions for the establishment of two control commissions—one for the reduction of armaments and the other regarding the use of atomic energy.

He said: "There is need to dispel the obvious misunderstanding which has arisen in the course of discussion. The Soviet Government favour adopting the decision regarding a general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons by the Security Council."

"Adoption of such decision involves a number of difficulties. Only achievement of unanimity in the Security Council can guarantee the adoption of any decision regarding a reduction of armaments."

"Not one Power but the Security Council as a whole, including the five permanent members, will be interested in achieving such unanimity."

Right Of Veto
Accordingly, it is a decision regarding a reduction of armaments in the Security Council any of the Great Powers can apply the right to veto until unanimity has been achieved between all great Powers and the Council can take its decision under the regulations of the Charter.

"Observance of this principle is essential in the course of decisions in the Security Council, which will relate to establishment of a commission."

(Continued on Page 4)

ATTEMPT TO MURDER NEI CHIEF OF STAFF

Batavia, Dec. 4.
The Aneta news agency to-day reported that an attempt was made to assassinate Maj-Gen. D. C. Burman van Vredon, Chief of the Netherlands Staff of the Netherlands Indies Army, while he was inspecting Dutch boundaries on the east coast of Sumatra.

One shot was reported to have been fired at Gen van Vredon from a distance of 20 yards, but he was not hit.

Gen van Vredon and his staff conferred with local officials in an attempt to implement locally the cease fire agreement signed on October 14.

AUSTRALIAN GESTURE

Sydney, Dec. 5.
A nation-wide question-and-answer poll recently revealed that three out of four Australians are willing to submit to food rationing for another year so that as much food as possible can be sent overseas.

The poll question: "Do you think Australia should continue the present rationing of butter, meat and sugar for another year so that as much food as possible can be sent overseas?"

Of every 100 people questioned, an average of 72 replied "yes," 20 said "no" and only two had "no opinion."

Professionals, office workers and skilled artisans were more inclined to accept rationing than semi-skilled and unskilled workers, but even those in the latter groups expressed three-to-two majority in favour of continued rationing.

Jew Terrorism Denounced By Agency Leaders

Jerusalem, Dec. 4.
Jewish terrorism was denounced to-night in the most strongly worded anti-terrorist declaration yet to emanate from responsible Jewish leaders.

"Bloodshed must cease," said a joint statement issued by the temporary Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Council.

The statement drew the "urgent attention of the Yishuv (Jewish community) to the grave dangers and disasters that threaten the entire Yishuv if terrorist outrages of isolated groups do not immediately cease."

The statement continued: "In its struggle against the British White Paper policy, with all suffering and bitterness included, organized Yishuv never besmirched the banner of terrorism."

JAP SURRENDER OFFER IN JULY, 1945

London, Dec. 4.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons in reply to a question that Japan offered to surrender on July 22, 1945, 15 days before the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

He said the decision to use the bomb was made in the beginning of July.

"The first bomb was dropped on August 6," said Mr. Attlee. "The offer of peace was made by Japan on July 22 and not accepted until August 19."

Zionism by the murder of innocent British soldiers and policemen. "A small minority of the community, defying the discipline of Yishuv and the Zionist movement, and acting on its own urging is using murder and terror as a political weapon."

Enough small arms ammunition to equip 8,000 men with 30 rounds per man have been seized by the British Army in raids on Jewish underground arms dumps during the last 12 months, according to a "conservative estimate" given officially to-night.

The number of rounds of small arms ammunition unearthed was nearly 1,400,000. In the same period more than 9,600 rounds of small arms ammunition were seized from the Arabs.

One year's arms haul by British armed forces in Palestine also included 121 mortars found in Jewish secret caches—enough to equip 15 battalions, and 4,600 bombs.

From Jewish armaments, troops and police also netted 412 rifles, 319 pistols, 15 machine-guns and 79 Tommy-guns.

From Arab districts the authorities unearthed 92 rifles, 223 pistols and 10 bombs.

Most Explosive Issue

New York, Dec. 4.
King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, in an exclusive interview with New York Times correspondent Cyrus Sulzberger in a tent outside Mecca—because no non-Muslim is allowed to enter the Holy City—said the Arab nations consider the only just solution to the Palestine

PERSIAN TROOPS MOVE INTO AZERBAIJAN

London, Dec. 4.
Persian Government troops were reported to-night to have crossed the frontier into the "home rule" province of Azerbaijan in Northern Persia.

The present rulers of the province—the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Democratic Party—issued a proclamation over the Tabriz radio, saying the Central Government troops had attacked Azerbaijan and that the Persian Government troops as "invaders" the proclamation said: "Students, professors, workers and youth organisations, we call on you to defend our freedom and our republic. We shall defend it to the last drop of blood."

Tension between the Azerbaijan and Persian Governments has been mounting since the Prime Minister, Ghamam es Sultaneh, announced last week that Government forces would enter Azerbaijan to supervise the

ALLIED TROOPS TO WITHDRAW FROM ITALY

Trieste, Dec. 4.
Lt-General Sir John Harding, commander of the British armed forces in Central Mediterranean, announced to-day that preparations have begun for the evacuation of American and British occupation troops from Italy and for the regrouping of the same forces within the proposed free state of Trieste "to be ready for whatever agreement the Big Four reach in New York."

(The Big Four Foreign Ministers in New York have agreed to reduce the occupying forces in the free state as soon as the Governor has been named and takes office. Thereafter the occupying forces will be limited to 5,000 Americans, British and Yugo-Slavs with the stipulation that all troops will be withdrawn within 90 days after the Governor takes office unless he specifically requests their retention.)

Oakland Strike Relaxation

Oakland, Calif., Dec. 4.
The leaders of the mass walk-out of 100,000 American Federation of Labour members which tied up this California city for two days agreed to relax their blockade on foodstuffs and gasoline and to permit the re-opening of downtown restaurants.

The Union also agreed to appoint a four-man sub-committee to explore, with the city manager, Mr. John F. Hassalt, some avenue of possible settlement of the walk-out. The action came within a few hours of the City Council's order invoking a state of emergency in the strike-bound metropolitan area.

The Union agreement was the first break in the paralyzing strike called yesterday in protest against police action in breaking a picket line on Sunday.

Britain Seeking To Ban Use Of Atom Bomb

London, Dec. 4.
The British Government is seeking to prohibit the use of the atomic bomb.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, replied "yes, sir" when asked in the House of Commons to-day by Communist Phil Piratin if it was the Government's intention to seek to prohibit the use of atomic bombs.

When Mr. Piratin asked if he understood from that gratifying answer that the British representative in the United States at this time had been informed of this opinion and was acting upon it, Mr. Attlee again replied affirmatively.

problem is to make it an Arab state.

King Ibn said that despite the Arab dislike of President Truman's interference in the Palestine problem, he has never even considered cancelling or voiding the oil concessions being developed in his country by American firms.

He said Palestine is the world's most explosive issue to-day and that he is still in communication with President Truman with whom he is exchanging correspondence on the subject constantly.

Intervention Policy In Spain Denounced By Wellington Koo

New York, Dec. 4.
China's Dr Wellington Koo to-day denounced any "intervention" in Spain such as, in his opinion, would be implied in a collective diplomatic break.

Speaking during the debate on Spain in the Political and Economic Committee of the General Assembly, Dr Koo announced support for the United States resolution which requests the Spanish Government to relinquish power to a "broadly representative government," besides the barring of Franco Spain from all United Nations bodies and affiliated agencies.

In rejecting various resolutions presented by Poland and Byelorussia, aiming at a diplomatic break and economic sanctions, Dr Koo stated that in China's view Franco Spain "may be a potential threat to peace but not an imminent threat."

"Therefore," he declared, "China does not support those proposals."

Emphasising that China had never recognised Franco and did not intend to do so in future, Dr Koo said China did not entertain any illusions on the nature of the Franco regime.

"From the beginning, Spain fostered a hostile attitude towards my country. It supported Japan. There is no friendship for Franco in my country."

He said, however, that any action such as a diplomatic break would mean intervention.

"We support the United States proposal because it does not mean intervention, but allows the Spanish people to change their government to a representative one by free election without force or intimidation. The United States proposal also respects the principle of self-determination of peoples. We hope the spirit of compromise which underlies the United States proposal will win it support in this Committee."

Thorez Defeated In Voting For French Premiership

Paris, Dec. 4.
M. Maurice Thorez, Secretary of the Communist Party, was defeated for the premiership of the interim government, collapsing for the present the Communists' dream of heading the new government of France.

M. Thorez received 250 votes in the National Assembly, 51 short of the majority needed. The last-minute Socialist candidate, M. Andre Tardieu, got two votes. There were 318 blank ballots.

Thorez' defeat was the result of rank and file Socialist defiance of the Party Council down decision to support the Communist secretary, who had once been branded as an Army deserter. Twenty-four of 101 Socialists in the Assembly revolted.

After to-day's disastrous defeat, the proposed Left-wing coalition was accorded little chance. The political scene was confused as frantic negotiations began immediately after the Assembly adjourned in an attempt to find a candidate who could command a majority of votes.

TRAIN DERAILED

The Hague, Dec. 4.
An electric train of the Hague-Rotterdam service was derailed between Delft and Schiedam to-night. Both tracks were blocked.

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Pioneers In Century Of Painless Surgery

The centenary celebrations of anaesthesia now taking place in Britain and the United States, mark the greatest single step in the scientific progress of medicine. For it is only since October 16, 1846, that a surgeon has been able to say to a patient before an operation "you won't feel any pain."

In honour of the medical pioneers who first made this boon to mankind possible, Britain's Royal College of Surgeons is sponsoring a full scale exhibition, tracing the development of anaesthesia, opened by Lord Moran at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, London, while the anniversary is also being observed at dinners, demonstrations, and meetings in Britain and the United States.

The credit for the discovery of anaesthesia belongs to no single man or country. Ever since surgery was first practised, efforts have been made to obviate or lessen the pain of the operating table. As far back as the sixteenth century an English physician named Bullen mentioned the possibility of putting patients who were to be operated upon into "a trance or deep, terrible dream." But it was the chemist who provided the real answer to the problem.

Nitrous Oxide Hint

In 1800, Britain's Humphrey Davy wrote "as nitrous oxide seems capable of destroying physical pain it may probably be used with advantage in surgical operations." And in 1829 Michael Faraday, the great electrician, showed that ether was capable of producing unconsciousness.

An American dentist, W. T. G. Morton of Boston, U.S.A., began to use it in 1846 for extraction of teeth and on October 16 of the same year he provided apparatus and acted as anaesthetist to Dr. Warren, senior surgeon of Massachusetts General Hospital, who performed the first public operation using sulphuric ether to prevent the patient feeling any pain.

In Britain, Robert Liston, famous surgeon of University College Hospital, London, used the same anaesthetic for amputation of a leg of a patient on December 21 that year, and early in the following year, James Young Simpson, Professor of Midwifery at Edinburgh University, introduced it for both childbirth and surgical operations.

In those days however, sulphuric ether had many disadvantages—difficulties of administration, an abominable smell, and bad effects on the patient. Simpson therefore began to search for a better substitute especially for use in childbirth.

He found it—in a bottle of sweet smelling liquid which had been sent to him by Dumas, the celebrated French chemist. This liquid, first produced by the great German chemist Liebig in 1831, was chloroform.

Chloroform Experiments
As with many other researchers, Simpson was not afraid to test the unknown quantity on himself. With two colleagues equally stout-hearted, he inhaled the vapour after a supper party in his home. And soon all three became unconscious.

Hearing the crash as they fell from their chairs, Mrs. Simpson rushed into the room. Only the fact that they had ceased to inhale the fumes when they fell from before the table, saved them from death. But Simpson was delighted with his discovery.

Almost immediately afterwards, he used chloroform in a delicate operation on a little boy with complete success. And very soon with equally excellent results, Simpson extended the new anaesthetic to his maternity work.

Opposition to its use in childbirth was first made by the general public, on biblical and ethical grounds. The French General's chapter 3, verse 16, was quoted against it "in sorrow shalt thou bring forth children." But Simpson forthrightly countered this with another quotation from Genesis: "and the Lord

God caused a deep sleep, to fall upon Adam and he slept, and he took one of his ribs and closed up the flesh instead thereof." Gradually the Scottish surgeon wore down opposition by the splendid results he obtained, and the administration of chloroform to Queen Victoria during one of the Royal births greatly increased its popularity in England.

The risk of death from heart failure or stoppage of respiration, however—though among experts not there, though one in five thousand—caused the continued use of ether in Britain. In a purer form than sulphuric compound and administered with a special inhaler invented by Clover in 1876, it is safer than chloroform.

Local Anaesthesia

An important further step in painless surgery was made towards the end of the last century with the introduction of local anaesthetics. These, introduced into a limited area of the body, produce paralysis of the sensory nerves of an affected part without the patient losing consciousness or affecting vital organs.

Cocaine, prepared from the coca shrub of Peru, was chiefly used, but more recently chemists have produced synthetic derivatives which, while being equally effective, are safer.

In spinal anaesthesia, developed early in the present century, a few drops of one of these cocaine derivatives are injected into the spine of the patient to render the lower part of his body and limbs insensate. Major operations can thus be performed while a patient reads or smokes, totally oblivious of what is happening behind a screen which hides the surgeon and his assistants at the lower end of the operating table.

During the first and second world wars, further progress has been made in the science of anaesthetics and wonderful new drugs are periodically discovered. But it is to those early pioneers, whose invaluable contribution is now being remembered in the centenary celebrations, that medicine and mankind are most indebted.

Dredging Work On Singapore Flying Boat Anchorage

Nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent by the Singapore Government this year and next year on dredging operations in the seaplane channel and anchorage at Kallang—the important gateway for Singapore's flying boat traffic from the United Kingdom and Australia.

The difficult task of clearing up more than 400,000 tons of accumulated silt from the river bed has already begun. Work is now being mainly concentrated in the anchorage where three dredges are engaged in seven-hour per day shifts.

MALAYAN LEAVE CENTRE

Plans for a permanent inter-Services leave centre in the Cameron Highlands, Malaya's central mountain block, to accommodate about 2,000 Service personnel, have been submitted to the War Office.

The scheme is the cost several million dollars if the Army can acquire another 200 acres in addition to the 100 acres they already own at Brinchang. If they have to seek a more remote site, roads may put up the cost another million dollars.—Reuter.



Deborah Kerr, British film star, often heard in British Broadcasting Corporation short wave services, taking part in the BBC's new series of Women's Hour programmes, in which she was one of the special listening panel of three women representing various sections of women's interests in Great Britain who were invited by the BBC to comment on the first programme in this series.

NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR HEART OPERATIONS

The day when surgeons will be able to stop the heart from beating and operate on it for any disorder while keeping the brain and body alive with oxygenated blood is not far off, according to one of the nation's outstanding heart specialists, Dr. Claude S. Beck.

Dr. Beck is associate surgeon at University Hospital, Cleveland, and professor of Neurosurgery at Western Reserve University. He made the prediction at a meeting of the 14th Annual Institute of the Ohio State Nurses Association there.

Nature made a bad anatomical arrangement when she gave man a heart with only two coronary arteries and separated them, Dr. Beck said. He added that nature had done much better by the turtle in giving it more coronary arteries to nourish and supply oxygen to its heart. "Whoever heard of a turtle falling dead?" Dr. Beck asked.

The doctor foresaw an instrument with a light and a series of lenses so arranged it could be put down the jugular vein and pushed into the ventricle to enable surgeons to peer inside blood vessels. Through such direct approach, he said, operations could be performed that it would revolutionize treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

"Cardiovascular work of the future will require vivid surgical imagination and hard work through research," Dr. Beck said. "It will not be the medicine of the past. The medical man now can study, view, hear only by indirect methods—the stethoscope, fluoroscope, cardiogram."

Dr. Beck pointed out surgeons today are separated from the heart "by the blanket of the chest wall." "I believe we are at the point where we can use the direct approach and look inside the heart and blood vessels," he said.

The doctor himself has performed about 5,000 experimental operations on animals to learn how to supply the heart with more blood and prevent its failure. Early experiments showed he could tie off four branches of blood vessels in a given

Malayan People's Restaurants' Meals

The price of a meal at People's Restaurants in Malaya was recently reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents (Straits currency).

Menus are published daily in the newspapers. This is a sample: fried rice, Vienna sausage with onions and tomato sauce or egg curry, kangkong and fresh pineapple.

LANGUAGE OF MALAY YOUTH NOT IMPROVED

After three and a half years of Japanese occupation and a post-war flood of American films, the spoken English of the youth in Malaya has not improved.

Education authorities in Singapore hope that a carefully selected educational film each month, besides increasing general knowledge, may improve the accent and vocabulary of Malayan youth.

Besides films such as "Henry V" and "Burma Victory," it is planned to show Ministry of Information films to broaden geographic and scientific knowledge, and to increase the children's appreciation of music and other arts.—Reuter.

SHOULD WOMEN BE PAID THE SAME

(Continued from Page 42)

THE commission, agreeing that women are not inferior beings, philosophically, prophesies that in the natural course of things, they will inevitably improve their position, especially if they organise themselves.

But—and here is the real secret of the commission's attitude—to give women full equality of wages now would tear at the roots of full employment.

So working women, be patient. That is not my advice. It shines through 100,000 words of the tangled, complicated and highly qualified prose of His Majesty's Royal Commission.

BRAZIL-PORTUGUESE AIR AGREEMENT

Lisbon, Dec. 4.
The Brazilian and Portuguese negotiations for an air agreement were concluded today.

The agreement, to be signed shortly, provides for the establishment of mutual airlines between the two countries.—United Press.

SINGAPORE WAR ON HAWKERS

Singapore's fight against black market hawkers who are upsetting every rationing scheme, and unlicensed vegetable vendors, who are causing a serious health problem in crowded areas of the city, has entered a new phase.

Food Control Department inspectors and the Police are to step up the frequency of raids on notorious black market areas, says the Straits Times.

Raids are now being carried out daily and sometimes twice a day. Experience gained from the first raids carried out some months ago has been put to good use.

Several streets which formerly appeared impossible to clear of hawkers have been improved out of all recognition.

Systematic destruction of stalls belonging to unlicensed hawkers of controlled goods has had a salutary effect, but the problem of "mobile" hawkers especially cigarette sellers, continues and these are being made the special object of present raids which will continue till something like the pre-war situation is arrived at.

Vegetable vendors present another problem which is being tackled vigorously.

Licensed Markets
One object of the raids—to encourage vendors to enter the licensed temporary markets established close to their "business" areas—has been more successful recently.

Cigarettes, biscuits, milk and other controlled goods, except perishable vegetables and foodstuffs, collected in the raids are stored in the Food Control office before disposal to distributors. Revenue from this goes to Government.

Perishable foods are delivered immediately after every raid to orphanages run by Catholic nuns and the Home for the Aged run by the Sisters of the Poor.

Phraseology Of Japanese Constitution

Four little words, inserted in the new Japanese constitution shortly before its passages, may some day be used to permit Japan legally to rearm, say Washington observers.

In the constitution, passed by the Diet and promulgated November 3, the Japanese people "forever reject the author's right of the nation, or the threat or use of force, as a means of settling disputes with other nations."

As a consequence of this renunciation the constitution provides that land, sea and air forces "will never be maintained."

But somehow the words "for the purpose"—referring to the renunciation of war—were prefixed to the ban on armed forces.

According to some circles here the inserted phrase implies that armed forces could be maintained for purely defensive purposes. But since in modern war the only defence is the ability to mount a powerful counter-offence, it is believed the words constitute a loop-hole which could eventually permit Japanese rearmament.

A further last-minute addition to the constitution provides that "the Prime Minister and the ministers of the Cabinet shall be civilians."

Observers point out that if armed forces were non-existent there could be no military men, and hence there would be no need of such a provision, reports United Press.

Constitution Amendment
U.S. officials are not, however, placing their hopes of a permanently peaceful Japan on the "no war" pledge, which it is recognised may have been made partly as an attempt to please Japan's conquerors. When Japan regains her full sovereignty, which she must some day, she could easily amend her constitution.

For the immediate postwar period the allies will keep Japan forcibly disarmed. This may extend for 25 to 40 years if the other allies accept a U.S. proposal for a treaty to keep her from rearming during some such period.

After that, it is felt, it will be up to whatever world security programme is in force to prevent possible new Japanese aggression together with the enlightened self-interest of the Japanese people themselves.

In the later connection it is said that the constitutional provision barring military men from the Cabinet may put a sharp brake on possible revival of militarism in post-war Japan.

Empty Beer Bottles For DP Babies

The American Red Cross reports that its recreation workers' in occupied Germany have a new job—collecting bottles for babies of displaced persons.

There is an acute shortage of baby bottles and the beer bottles are one of the German rubber nipples will fit. Red Cross recreation centres do not permit beer on the premises, but bins are being put up, asking soldiers to deposit their empty bottles from the post exchanges.—United Press.

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Correspondence

Naturalisation

(To the Editor, H.K. Telegraph)

Sir,—I read with interest in Saturday's "Telegraph" the article by Section Delmer "Thinking Aloud," which deals with the question of naturalisation of stateless persons in England.

Expressing his satisfaction over the fact that those of them who fought with the British forces during the war are now to become British subjects, the author says "inter alia":

"Continuous residence in Britain for 5 years should not, I suggest, be considered sufficient in itself to entitle a man or a woman to British citizenship."

"I would demand that in every case proof should be given that the alien has earned the honour by service and sacrifice."

And further—
"Let us not debase the value of our citizenship by granting it to a lot of people for whom it is nothing more than an address."

The point raised by the author is very interesting and has a bearing upon the question of naturalising in Hongkong. In peace-time, the requisites for naturalisation were: continuous residence for five years and good character, which was sufficient.

—This Crown Colony was under enemy occupation, and among those "stateless" who have now been given the right to apply for naturalisation were, on one hand, members of the British forces who risked their lives for the Crown and narrowly escaped death in POW camps, and, on the other, those who enjoyed the privilege of being "third nationals" during the war and carried on their businesses and occupations under the enemy rule getting more or less prosperous while the former lost all, including their freedom, on a par with the British.

While it is known that as a rule naturalisations could not be granted during the war in any part of the British Empire, it is a sad fact that still now 16 months after its end, those who had fought for it in Hongkong have not become naturalised and not even promised priority when applying for it. Consequently, they remain deprived of certain civic rights and subject to all the restrictions implied in the "stateless" status, such as the right to hold Government jobs, to travel to countries where "stateless" are undesirable (including China) etc.

All they so far got in return for their sacrifice to the Crown is the right to apply for naturalisation. But life is short, and rehabilitation urgent. Is this fair? Is this democratic?

QUESTION MARK

Mt. Cameron Memorial

Sir,—The Government, faced with a colossal deficit, is trying to raise money by every means possible. The recent increase in duty on spirits and tobacco and the restaurant levy are instances.

It is time for the Government to save as much as possible, and not to incur unnecessary expenditure. Yet in the Government Gazette the other day, there was a notice calling for tenders for the demolition of the Japanese memorial on Mount Cameron.

While agreeing with the view entertained by many residents that the structure should go, I think the present is definitely not the time to embark on such expense. People with construction experience have said that it would cost not less than \$50,000 to raze the memorial to the ground. In view of the Colony's huge deficit, shouldn't we postpone the demolition project and save our Treasury this large sum of money? Lower Levels.

Catholic Elements Said Anti-Jewish

Warsaw, Dec. 4.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declared at a news conference that certain elements of the Catholic Church were contributing to the instigation of anti-Semitic acts which, he said, were "sporadic" after the July 4 pogrom in Kielce and still were occurring.

The spokesman exhibited a sixteenth century painting depicting the ritual murder of a child by Jews and a glass-enclosed coffin with a mummified body which, he said, reposed near the altar of a Jesuit church at Leczyn, Lodz and "served as a drastic propaganda stimulus to instigate the Polish population against Jews."—Associated Press.

WOMAN SCULPTOR'S SUCCESS

Washington, Dec. 4.

The New York sculptor, Miss Brenda Putnam, donated six computing male artists and won an award of \$1,500 for designing a gold medal to be presented to Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

The medal was authorised by Congress last March 23 for his services as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations during the war.—Associated Press.

GALLANTRY IN GREECE

London, Dec. 4.

For great gallantry and determination of the highest order in clandestine operations behind enemy lines in Greece in 1943, Lieutenant-Commander C. M. B. (Mike) Cumberland, RNR, retired, has been awarded a bar to his Distinguished Service Order, the London Gazette announced today.

Last week it was announced that Commander Cumberland, first reported to be a prisoner, was now unforgotten believed to have lost his life at the hands of the enemy on April 1, 1945, at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany.—Reuter.

Incur unnecessary expenditure. Yet in the Government Gazette the other day, there was a notice calling for tenders for the demolition of the Japanese memorial on Mount Cameron.

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SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Did you say \$100? Well, that's the first hat you've bought in a long time that I can't afford to laugh at!"

SHIPPING NEWS

Alfreda Carriers: Venerable, 1. Cruiser: Kuryalus, North Arm. Transport: Hovener, 6. Destroyer: Penn, AFD, Contal, 11. Cockade, South Wall, Constance, 11. Eclair, Vessel, 6. Widemouth Bay, Aberdeen Dock; Black Swan AFD; Alacrit, 1; Aire, West Arm; Bighay Bay, 8; Hart, 8. Submarine Depot Ship: Adamant, Dry Dock. Submarine: Auriga, Amphion, Astute West Arm. Tugs: 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

CHINESE BUSINESS IN N.E.I.

Chinese-owned and controlled business in the Netherlands East Indies has been suspended since the uprising of the Indonesians after V-J Day, according to Mr. K. M. Schen, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Batavia who is now here to organise a trading company.

Mr. Kao said that on account of the turbulent conditions now prevailing in the Dutch colony, import and export trade between Singapore, the Philippines Islands and the Netherlands East Indies was practically at a standstill and capital holdings were being throttled resulting in heavy losses to overseas Chinese there.

In some cases, Chinese businessmen were deprived of their entire worldly possessions which their forefathers had toiled so hard to acquire. Due to the constant persecution by the Indonesians, many Chinese have been compelled to leave the East Indies and seek a livelihood in Singapore and in the Malayan Union—Central News.

Nelson Annuity Decision

London, Dec. 4. The £5,000 annuity granted to the Nelson family as a memorial to their illustrious sailor ancestor will not be paid after the deaths of the present Lord Nelson and his brother, the Honorable Edward Edgar Horatio Nelson.

The House of Commons reached this decision by passing the second reading of the Trafalgar Estates Bill by 271 votes to 102.

In moving the second reading, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, suggested that the House might wish to discontinue the annuity, pass into the hands of the Admiralty and thus become a far better memorial to the great admiral than it was at present.

The opposition motion for the rejection of the bill was based on grounds that proper compensation was not being paid and that Parliament was being asked to dishonour the moral obligation to maintain the pension.

Mr. Dalton, moving the second reading, said that the subject was surrounded by much poignant British history. Lord Nelson's plan for the invasion of Napoleon's plan for the invasion of Britain—just as his successors, co-operating with the Air Force and Army in the last war, failed Hitler's plan with the same object—Reuter.

Chinese Textile Control Meets

Shanghai, Dec. 4. Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, attended both sessions of the Textile Control Committee which were held yesterday.

At the morning session, questions on how to improve the quality of Chinese textiles, the supply of raw materials to factories, how to suppress the textile black market and how to lift restrictions on imports of American textiles into China were dealt with.

It was learned here today that the lifting of the ban on imports of American textiles will be realised shortly—Central News.

American Colonies In Japan

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Dec. 4. Five American villages, each with a population of 500, will be completed in the southern Japanese island of Kyushu before next July for units of the 24th Infantry Division.

It was announced that each unit will occupy a community of 250 dwellings spread over 100 acres that will contain a church, a commissary, a theatre, school, clubs and other conveniences—United Press.

PHILIPPINE MISSION TO JAPAN

Manila, Dec. 4. President Roxas announced at a Cabinet meeting yesterday that a five-man Philippine mission will go to Japan soon to look over Japanese factories available to the Philippines as war reparations.

Industrial plants due for inspection include textile plants, dockyards, electric power plants, smelters, foundries, tool-making plants, fishnet mills and fertilizer plants—United Press.

WHEAT FOR ITALY

Rome, Dec. 4. The threat of a breadless Christmas for Italians disappeared today when the National Commission for Food announced that Argentina had agreed to ship 800,000 quintals of wheat to Italy immediately.

Meanwhile, Turkey has promised Italy 20,000 quintals of wheat which is scheduled to arrive around December 20—United Press.

Belgian Claim For Compensation From Germany

Brussels, Dec. 4. Belgium claimed a share in "any economic advantages temporarily or permanently enjoyed in Germany by other Allied Powers" when M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister, put her case to the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York on November 14, it was disclosed at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee here today.

The claim was made as compensation for losses caused by German aggression.

Belgium also demanded an equitable part in the exploitation of the natural resources of western Germany.

The only immediate territorial claim made was for minor frontier rectifications in the region of Monechua, where a military line of purely Belgian importance winds in and out of Belgium and Germany, but right was reserved to make further demands "if circumstances warrant."

Guarantees were demanded against any measures being taken in Germany to alter the direction of natural lines of communication towards Belgian ports.

The Senate Committee also discussed today the attitude of each of the great Powers towards the German problem, but the committee observed the strictest secrecy afterwards—Reuter.

BISHOP BLAMES INDIAN LEADERS

London, Dec. 5. The Right Reverend B. H. Batty, Bishop of Fulham, asserted yesterday that the situation in India was the most serious crisis which has faced Britain since the war and that the Indian leaders were responsible for the trouble today.

"The leaders in India tell us that the people only have one aim, and that is to separate themselves from the British Empire," he told a luncheon gathering.

"That is what the leaders say. But it is those leaders who are making trouble today. The mass of the people are content, but they are very easily led, especially on religious matters."

Bishop Batty said that those who had spent their lives in India agreed that if British rule was withdrawn, the Hindus and Moslems would at once fly at each other's throats, and India would become a place of unparalleled bloodshed and massacre.

"The people of India are easily led and the people who lead them are not always scrupulous," he added—Associated Press.

COMMUNISTS ACCUSED

Bombay, Dec. 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister of Home Affairs in the Indian Interim Government, today accused the Communist Party in India of deriving inspiration from Russia and advocating violence, strikes and disruption of industries to achieve their ends.

Addressing a large meeting of workmen here, he said: "Prepare yourselves to govern India, which is on the threshold of freedom, in the same way as the Labour Party in workers' parties today wailing the same cry of 'no more British rule' as the Communist Party in India."

"Do not be misled by Communists. Do not precipitate industrial strikes and keep off communal troubles. Strikes are not good for workers. They disorganise industrial life and affect the common man by reducing the production of essential consumer goods"—Reuter.

BOMBAY RIOTING

Bombay, Dec. 4. The police fired six rounds during the night to disperse rioting crowds in the town of Bombay, the Bombay Government announced today. No one was injured—Reuter.

British-Italian Trade Talks

Rome, Dec. 4. The Italian Foreign Minister, Pietro Nenni, has received an invitation from the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to go to London in connection with the Anglo-Italian trade talks which will open next week, the Foreign Office announced today.

The Italian foreign trade delegation, headed by Luciano Mascia, will leave for London on Friday. Mascia said he expected the trade discussions will be concluded in January.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Nenni may go to London for the end of the talks and "also to discuss other matters"—United Press.

Million Bibles To Be Given Away

Philadelphia, Dec. 4. The War Assets Administration has 1,000,000 copies of a best-seller, to be given away free of charge.

They are Bibles, and Mr. Frank L. McNamee, WAA regional director, said they will be made available free to religious, educational, welfare and similar organizations.

The Bibles are part of the 11,000,000 purchased for morale during the war. Most are pocket-size, some are the King James version, some are Douay version, and others a version for fighting men of the Jewish faith—United Press.

SINO-BRITISH TREATY

Shanghai, Dec. 4. China's counter-draft to the Sino-British draft treaty submitted by the British Government seven months ago will be ready in a few days, when it will be handed to the British Embassy in Nanjing, it is learned today.

The definite terms of the treaty are not available. It is officially stated that the agreement will be based "entirely on the spirit of the Sino-British agreement signed in Chungking last year."

Reciprocally will be the keynote of the pact, it is added—Reuter.

FEDERALISATION FAVOURED FOR MALAYA

London, Dec. 5. An informed source said yesterday that the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, had approved provisionally a readjustment of the Malayan Union's constitution along federal lines instead of union lines.

He added that federalisation would mean an increase in the temporary power of Malaya's sultans and a consequent strengthening of the central government.

Mr. Creech Jones' approval came after a conference with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of Malaya. Final endorsement of the proposals for the new Malayan constitution is expected to be given by the Cabinet this week, the informant said. Thereafter they will be referred to the India, Chinese and Eurasian Councils of Malaya for a full and wide discussion before becoming effective.

Federalisation is a new constitution for the Malayan Union representative of the compromise agreement between the British Union proposal and the sultans' objection to the near complete elimination of their sovereign powers, which they feared was implicit in the British plan, the source declared.

Under modified federalisation, the sultans will retain certain executive powers, including the right to levy taxes, he said. But foreign relations to trade, communications, posts and telegraphs, are to remain the preserve of the central authority—Associated Press.

AMERICAN TOLD TO QUIT PORTUGAL

Lisbon, Dec. 4. Joseph Arthur Porto, an American subject, has been ordered by the Portuguese authorities to leave Portugal within eight days, it was learned today.

It was understood the authorities had received an explanation from the order although the United States Embassy had attempted to learn the reasons for the expulsion order.

Porto was assistant financial attaché during the war at the United States Embassy in Lisbon but had entered into private business here. Porto was said to have been a close friend of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and the State Department had asked the Embassy in Lisbon for particulars of the case—United Press.

Jap Repats Stage Strike In Diet

Tokyo, Dec. 4. The 56 homeless Japanese repatriates from overseas who spent Tuesday night in the Diet building said they will continue their sit-down strike there until Government gives a "sincere reply" to their demands on behalf of the countless other repatriates for relief.

The repatriates said they are facing "death" and want livelihood, security and employment.

A repatriation group in one Tokyo district sent them rice cakes with a message encouraging them to "fight to the finish"—United Press.

PROBABLE OPPONENT FOR WOODCOCK

Rome, Dec. 4. The Italian Boxing Federation said today it had offered the former Italian light heavyweight champion, Luigi Musina, as substitute for the injured Duccio Spagnolo to fight England's Bruce Woodcock at Harringway Arena, London, on December 7.

The Boxing Federation said Musina's passport and visas were prepared in case promoter Jack Solomons decided to schedule Woodcock to box with Musina—United Press.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

New York, Dec. 4. The Army for the third year in a row won the Lambert Trophy as the outstanding college football team in the East and at the same time the Army's great halfback, Glenn Davis, won the Heisman Memorial Trophy as the nation's outstanding 1946 college footballer. He was followed by Georgia's Charlie Trippie, Notre Dame's Johnny Lujack, Army's Blanchard, and Arnold Tucker.

Army lettermen elected 20-year-old guard Joseph Steffy captain for 1947. Davis and Blanchard were co-captains this year—United Press.

Korean Leader To Plead Case For Country

Seoul, Dec. 4. Dr. Syngman Rhee, South Korean Democratic leader, is en route by plane to the United States where he hopes to persuade the United Nations to abandon the Moscow decision dividing Korea and providing for Russian-United States trusteeship.

Rhee is the best known Southern Korean leader, although he has some opposition from Leftist elements.

Some United States Army authorities are pleased that Rhee has come to the United States, because they believe he will then be able to state on the spot as to why Koreans are against trusteeship, but others express apprehension that his utterances in the United States may embarrass the occupation.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to convene a South Korean legislature by December 12, a spokesman for the 24th Corps of the occupation force said. It is understood that Lt. General John R. Hodge is compiling a list of appointees.

The General said that because of "technical discrepancies," the legislative elections in Seoul and Kwangju province would be held over again from December 10. He said that the discrepancies were caused by misunderstanding the military Government ordinance and that any all-candidates previously elected to the Legislative Assembly are still eligible if again elected—Associated Press.

DISARMAMENT DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

mission for the control over reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons. Control commissions will get down to work in detail in conformity with the rules which will be worked out for them by the Security Council. The question of principle of unanimity has no relevance to the work of the control commissions.

Consequently, it is quite wrong to allege that any state which possesses the right of veto will be able to prevent implementation of control and inspection. Control commission are not the Security Council and, therefore, there is no reason to assert that any power will be by the use of veto prevent implementation of control. Any attempt to prevent control or inspection decisions adopted by the Security Council will be nothing else but violation of the decisions of the Council.

Devoid of Foundation

"That is why the talk about veto in connection with control and inspection is devoid of foundation. Such talk cannot be interpreted otherwise than the desire to substitute one question for the other and as an attempt to evade a direct answer to the question of general reductions of armament. We are called upon to adopt an important decision. The General Assembly should take the first step towards a solution without further delay."

"I consider the United States draft and the Soviet amendments a form of basis for decision by the General Assembly."

Sir Hartley Shawcross (Britain) replied that M. Molotov's very important statement indicated important concessions from the original rigid view, which may well enable the sub-committee to reach an agreement upon the common cause.

"There is no kind of equivocation about the position of the United Kingdom. It must be apparent to M. Molotov, as to the rest of the world, the great desire of the United Kingdom delegation is to ensure that some really effective scheme is brought into operation rapidly."

"We are in agreement with M. Molotov's proposal that we proceed urgently with a general reduction of armaments. We are in agreement also that atomic weapons, along with other weapons of mass destruction, should be abolished."

"We are very glad to find that the Soviet, contrary to their original position, now also agree that a rigid and effective system of international control is essential."

"But these somewhat pious, some might say not go far enough. After we have discussed this matter in the sub-committee, we must really try to place before the world some concrete plan which will not raise hope and enthusiasm in the peoples of the world on what in the end turns out to be a false prospectus."

Four Principles

Sir Hartley emphasised that any disarmament proposal should be based on four general principles: "Firstly, the atomic age of regulation of disarmament must be handled by the Atomic Energy Commission until the Commission has formulated its proposals. The General Assembly must not interfere with the work of that Commission."

"Secondly, no partial system of disarmament should be adopted in the sense that we must not get into positions where, for instance, the manufacture of atomic bombs is prohibited, but the manufacture of

U.S. POLICY ON JAPANESE REPARATIONS

Washington, Dec. 3. Government Far Eastern experts told the United Press today that the policy of the United States in suggesting exact reparations figures would be one of consistency with Japan's civilian economic needs. They said that, one of the major difficulties in Mr. Edwin Pauley's proposals for reparations was that they did not take into consideration the necessity for reconditioning Japan's economy to the point where she ceased to be a burden on the occupying authorities.

They pointed out that Mr. Pauley recommended that three-quarters of Japan's steel industry should be removed by the occupying Powers. They said that the United States Government feels this does not take into consideration the 20 per cent increase in Japan's population since 1930 and the consequent additional need for a step-up for consumers.

A Government spokesman said that in general the United States believed the average annual economic index level prevailing during the years 1932-38 would be a just minimum to set for Japanese recovery. He said in this connection reparations were not a method of punishment and the disciplinary angle did not enter into discussions. He said the sole problem was how to insure the Japanese a minimum living standard without leaving them a war potential—United Press.

NANKING WANTS BORDER INCIDENT DETAILS

Nanking, Dec. 4. The Foreign Office here has called the Chinese Foreign Affairs Commissioner in Hongkong for full details of the incident on the Sino-British border there yesterday, involving the death of a Chinese—Reuter.

BEVIN RETURNING

London, Dec. 4. A Government source said today that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, will return to London from the Big Four talks and the United Nations meetings in New York in about a week—United Press.

Worldwide Control Of Narcotics Plan

New York, Dec. 4. The twenty members of the United Nations Narcotic Drugs Commission today unanimously approved in principle a plan for worldwide control of narcotics on a regional basis, as well as a specific plan for restrictive measures in Japan and Korea.

A seven-nation committee, composed of representatives of China, France, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States and the Soviet Union, was named by the commission chairman to examine aspects of the proposals which were approved.

The plan, submitted by Dr. Sze Ming-ao (China), referred principally to Japan and called for consideration of the possibility of arriving at a similar agreement with Korea when that country has a Korean government. An amendment proposed by Egypt would broaden the scope of the proposal and would commit the United Nations to considering establishment of "other systems of regional control"—United Press.

Lightning Strikes Church In Devon

Plymouth, Dec. 4. The whole village of Newton Ferrers, on the banks of River Yealm near Plymouth, was plunged into darkness and the 15th century parish church damaged when lightning struck the flag staff on the tower and carried away one of the pinnacles during a violent thunderstorm.

After striking the flagstaff and knocking off the pinnacle, lightning tore off the locked heavy oak doors of the tower and flung them some distance away. A piece of granite weighing 40 pounds was flung 300 yards from the tower and deposited outside the drawing room window of a farm. Part of the valuable stained glass window of the church, measuring three feet by four feet, was blown out but not smashed—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING.

8.30 on 545 kc and from 12.30-1.15, 2.30-3.00, 9-11 p.m., also on 953 mc. 6.30, Studio: Children's Hour, 6.50 Variety, 7. London radio: news, 7.15 Mill. Variety, 7.30 Studio: Hal Lorence, 12.00 Musical Comedy, 12.30 Eddie Ackland, 1.00 News, 1.15 Studio: Sings Orchestra, 1.30 London radio: news, 1.45 Studio: Gospel choir, 1.55 Dance music, 2.00 London radio: Jazz Society, 10.00 Studio: Sonata No. 21 in C Major, Waldteufel, 10.20 Vaudeville, 10.30 Studio: 10.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra, 11.00 Close down.

CHINESE VICTIMS OF CLASHES IN HAIPHONG

Paris, Dec. 4. Fifty Chinese civilians were killed and 23 injured during the recent Franco-Viet Nanh fighting in the Chinese quarter of Haiphong, it was announced in Hanoi today by a delegation from the Chinese Consulate-General on return from an investigation of the scene of fighting.

This information was contained in a despatch received here today from the Hanoi correspondent of the Agence France Presse.

Damage to property had left more than 300 homeless, the despatch said. One Chinese home in Ave. It was alleged, had been destroyed or damaged. Several Chinese shops were broken into and large quantities of merchandise were either destroyed or stolen, the report added.

The French military authorities are helping to feed the refugees by distributing rice. The newly established Chinese Mutual Aid Association in Hanoi today asked the Chinese Consul-General to take necessary measures to protect Chinese subjects in case of further incidents.

The fighting lasted roughly two weeks and although no definite armistice has been signed, skirmishing is now spasmodic—Reuter.

REPORTS OF MACARTHUR BAN DENIED

Tokyo, Dec. 4. Regarding dispatches from New York quoting Columnist Drew Pearson as asserting that Gen. MacArthur has banned several newspapers from Japan, including the Chicago Sun, the New York PM and the New York Herald-Tribune, the GHQ Public Relations Officer said in a statement today there was not the "slightest truth" in these assertions.

He pointed out that the Chicago Sun and the Herald-Tribune had been represented in Japan since the beginning of the occupation and that PM could have been represented if it had applied for the right to station a correspondent in this theatre.

Far from banning the newspapers, United Press has been receiving copies of the three dailies mentioned in every mail from the United States—United Press.

JAPANESE TO QUIT POLAND

Basle, Dec. 4. Twenty thousand Jews are planning to cross from Poland into the United States zone of Germany and Austria in the next few weeks, according to a report which will be presented to the World Zionist Congress here next week.

The new exodus would leave only 50,000 Jews in Poland and many of them will not stay there much longer, it is expected, said one speaker at the delegates' conference—Reuter.

CHINESE ENVOY TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Nanking, Dec. 4. Local diplomatic circles disclosed here today that Chinese Minister to Switzerland Dr. Lone Liang has been transferred to Czechoslovakia as China's Ambassador—Central News.